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CASH ASSETS, \$2,694,396 84.—TRAVELERS LIFE DYEING AND CLEANING .- Take your Dyeing Cleaning to the Arm York Dyning and Phinting Establishs, 98 Duanest, 752 Boodway, and 610 Skillave, New York, 166 and 168 Pierrepoetst, Brooklyn, Established 55 years.

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During the construction of the front of the new Tribune building. The Tribune Office may be found in the first building in the rear on Springers. The Tribune Counting Boom is on the first floor, and is entered at the second door gown Spruce-st. from the old site.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1875.

TRIPLE SHEET.

The Archbishop of Baltimore has been designated to give the Cardinal's hat to Archbishop McCloskey. === Several houses in Tipperary were sacked because they were not illuminated in honor of Mr. John Mitchel. A President of the French Assembly is to be

In the United States Senate the debate on Mr. Pinchback's admission was continued, Messrs. Thurman and Whate being the chief speakers. An attempt to melt the ice gorge at Port Jervis with

burning paphtha proved a failure. === Four persons were burned to death by the burning of a boarding house at Gloucester, Mass.

Counsel for both sides in the suit against Mr. Beeche expressed willingness that Mrs. Tilton should testify, but neither side appeared eager to call her. —— The decisions in the Tweed habens corpus case and the civil suit were appealed from. - The charges against Controller Green's administration were further investigated. - Heavy weather and disasters to vessels plong the coast were reported. - Thermometer, 320 530, 360, Gold, 115;, 115;, 115;. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 86 6-10.

Owing to the constantly-increasing circulation of THE DAILY TRIBUNE we find it more difficult than usual, and indeed generally impossible, to furnish back numbers. Readers who do not want to lose any of the proceedings of the Beecher Trial can have THE DAILY sent by mail (postage paid) for \$1 a month.

The spiciest bit of news from Washington to-day is the story of a street colloquy between Mr. William S. King of Minnesota and the President and Postmaster-General Jewell. did that party so much good last Autumn as The sublime impudence of Mr. King in returning from his exile in Canada to demand it made Governors and Senators of such men the removal of the Postmaster at Minneapolis can challenge comparison only with his faith publicans have done have also gone to show in his own integrity and confidence of "ample "vindication." Truly, Mr. King presumes upon the untimely fate of Civil Service Reform.

At a recent meeting of a medical society in this city, quite a commotion was raised by the attack made by some of the younger members of the profession upon a remarkable paper read by Dr. Harit. It protested against the abandonment of some of the heroic enethods of treatment in use fifty years ago, strongly favored blood letting and the like vigorous measures, and altogether furnished a marked contrast to the tone of much recent medical discussion. The paper has since elicited no little comment, and in answer to various requests is elsewhere printed in full.

The Pennsylvania Democrats, while matur-Ing plans for retaining and improving upon the advantages as to State politics, gained by them in the election of last Fall, are taking a long look ahead in reference to the Presidential canvass of 1876. A letter from Har- election a gain on a priori grounds. shows that Gen. Hanco k's friends are labor- the country remain in any sort of uncertainty and the inflexible opponent of the restrictions "to temptation and obdurate to risburg printed on our second page to-day,

ing to make smooth his road to the Democratic candidacy for President via the Governorship of Pennsylvania. They will find it necessary to name a strong candidate to outweigh the agreeable surprise presented in Mr. Hartranft's good record as Governor.

5. The Democratic party in this city is not altogether united on the question of the distribution of patronage. The new plan announced by the leaders of Tammany requires office-seekers to get the indorsement of their Assembly District organization, and parcels out the patronage to the Districts. By this system Assemblymen, Aldermen, and others, are shorn of much of their influence in recommendations for office, and accordingly express dissatisfaction. But it is claimed on behalf of the new system that it will secure better men for office. In that faint hope, men outside the Democratic party, as well as the judicious within it, will fervently unite.

We have heretofore printed copious extracts from the reports of the State Charities Aid Association, and the completed documents may now be found by those desiring fuller information in regard to their work at the office of the Association, No. 52 East Twentieth-st. We can now only add our hearty commendation of the purpose and the processes of this meritorious Association. It is in want of a few thousand dollars to carry on its work, and ought to have it. The best way will be for its friends to make a small annual subscription which will cause them to bear it in mind at least once a year. But of course all subscriptions, of whatever kind, will be gladly accepted and faithfully and intelligently expended. The names and amounts of contributions received will be published in THE TRIBUNE.

Fish-culture, as described by the Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, in a lecture delivered on Saturday evening and reported on our second page, is a form of practical science of the highest order of benefit to humanity. The rapid success of this process during the few years in which it has been attempted on a large scale has exceeded the hopes of all but the most sanguine of those who first attempted it. From the mere experiments of a naturalist in a laboratory, it has grown into the source of a vast increase of the productive industries of our country. Everything so far indicates that the whole business is yet only at the beginning of its development, and unlike many reforms and improvements, while it adds to the resources of a large class of the population, it makes nobody the poorer.

The report of a Committee of the New-York Hospital, which has just been prepared, gives hope that the hospital accommodations of the city are to be extended in a liberal and satisfactory way. The Society proposes to erect in West Fifteenth-st. a central hospital, to cost, without the land, \$435,000, and to build several pavilion hospitals, each having twelve beds, and engaging the attention of one physician and one surgeon. The need for ample hospital provision below Twentythird-st. is thus to be in great measure supplied, although it is for some reasons to be regretted that the new central building is not to be further down town, as so many accidents occur in the lower part of the city. The introduction of the pavilion system by the New-York Hospital will be heartily welresults which have been attained in Europe with that plan of hospital service.

Our Washington dispatches throw some light on the circumstances attending the amendment of the Postal laws, by which Congress in its last hours doubled the postage on transient newspapers and periodicals. Nearly all of those who voted for the amendment seem to have done so in absolute ignorance of its effeet as to newspapers and periodicals, the prevailing impression being that it was applicable only to the merchandise which the Post-Office Department has recently been carrying at rates so low as to rouse the ire of Express Companies, and induce them to send agents to Washington to devise and put through a scheme for their relief. This is one of the cases, however, in which a legislator's ignorance is no excuse; and if this is true of members of Congress generally, what can be said of the Senator who introduced the amendment-Mr. Hamlin-whose long experience on the Post-Office Committee and professed acquaintance with postal affairs ought to have made him a safe guide in such matters? We fear Mr. Hamlin will have to divide with the Express Companies the responsibility for saddling this heavy and atterly indefensible tax upon the people.

A REPUBLICAN GAIN.

There has never been a time in our political history when the election of first-rate men to high office has been of more advantage to the party choosing them. Suppose that instead of electing Mr. Eaton, Connecticut had sent Judge Foster back to the Senate; suppose that instead of wrangling so long over a half dozen nobodies and then picking out Gen. Cockrell, the Democrats of Missouri had reëlected Carl Schurz to serve them and honor them in the Senate more than all the Generals in the Confederate army could do if they were let in in a batch, how enormous the gain would have been for the party throughout the United States. Such acts as these would not only insure for the States honorable and able service, but would at once give an effective contradiction to every charge which now works against the Democratic party. Nothing the demonstration that when it got the chance as Tilden and Kernan. Some things the Rethat they are not altogether past saving. In several States where the power of objectionable Republican leaders has seemed too strong to be broken, a large and respectable minority have defied that power successfully. They have not only prevented the reëlection of their wheelhorses, but they have sent in their places to Washington much better People have generally taken it men. for granted that Mr. Cameron is a better man in most respects than Mr. Carpenter, and we would have been inclined to believe without much evidence that Judge Christianey was an improvement upon Senator Chandler. He knew some law, and Chandler knew no more than necessity or Judge Williams. His moral character was good. He had been a judge for eighteen years, and this lapse of service, unless it is stained with some scandal, gives a better credential than, for instance, eighteen years of such publicity as Mr. Chandler has enjoyed.

But the new Senator has not chosen to let

So that people were inclined to think his

has taken place in the representation from Michigan. The seat which he has taken needed a disinfectant, and it has got it with the least possible delay. A week has not elapsed, and yet he has made a speech on the most important question before the Senate, which has placed him in the first rank of vigorous and independent thinkers in Congress. His speech on the Louisiana question shows him to be a man of a type never so needed as now, who knows what law is and reveres it more than his party name, more than his own passions and prejudices. He does not claim to be destitute of partisan feelings. this country. Even twenty-five per cent in He is clearly a Republican, and avows a friendship for the President, and a confidence in him which many loyal Congressmen would hesitate to express. But he looks at facts as facts, and applies the law to them with absolute independence of the caucus. He gives early warning also that though he regards the President with profound respect, he has no awe for his familiars. His references to the Attorney-General reveal the ludicrous light in which that functionary's dicta exhibit themselves to a legal mind, and he spares none of the actors in the Louisiana conspiracy except the President himself. But his respect for the Chief Magistrate does not in the least fetter his judgment or his will. He declares with a clearness and force which are new to this discussion that the President's recognition gives no de facto character to a government which owes its very existence to

the President's act. If there were only Republicans enough like this in the Senate, the new Democrats going into that body year after year would have hard work to persuade the country that their services are needed for its salvation. We do not mean to say that Judge Christiancy is the best lawyer or greatest man in the Capitol. But the quality he shows at the outset indicates that he is not to be one of those reckless bad men, nor one of those weak good men who have between them brought the Republican party to the position of danger which it now occupies. There are two or three Senators who would have liked to make just such a speech as his, but they did not dare. There were several Congressmen, who think just as he does, with somewhat less respect, perhaps, for Gen. Grant, who were aching to make that sort of speech before the Fourth of March, and could not. The Washington malaria weighed too heavily on their courage. What good speakers some of them are we all know: what fire and energy and wholesome valor they show in private life or in any matter of business; how clearly they see what Grant is about, and what ought to be done to prevent it and save the honor of the party. But every man of them stands shivering on the brink of the right thing, and refuses the glory and profit that lie in doing it.

Meanwhile, we cannot help remarking that it is a pity Mr. Morton's friends let him make that long speech all over again for the pur-pose of instructing the new Senators.

THE CHEAP MONEY CHASE. We do not hold that it is absolutely impossible to resume specie payments in 1879, or even to make that resumption lasting. We do say, however, that to restore and maintain the gold standard some preparation must be made, and that the time allotted for such preparation is none too great. Let us suppose, for the sake of finding out what preparation is necessary, the 1st of January, 1879, to be new at hand. We may on that hypothesis ascertain what obstacles we have to surmount in the period of forty-five months which actually separates us from the time of promise. We have now, in round numbers, \$20,000,000 in gold certificates, \$40,000,000 in fractional currency, \$380,000,000 in legal-tender notes,

and \$330,000,000 in National bank notes, in all \$770,000,000 in paper representatives of money. We have \$77,000,000 of gold and silver in the vaults of the banks and Treasury with which to keep this mass of paper substitutes for com permanently equal in value to coin. Could we do it? Is there not too much paper and of themselves to save the soul, or a welltoo little gold?

If resumption were proclaimed to-morrow the experiment would be exposed to two porting the coin would rapidly disappear. We are a nation of forty-five million inhabitants, including a large admixture of foreigners and ignorant persons of all races. It is certain that great numbers of these classes would have a firmer faith in solid gold and silver than in the handiwork of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Thousands and tens of thousands of such persons would instantly begin to hoard coin. It is to this day the inveterate habit of the rural population of France to hoard the precious metals-a habit which doubtless has been strengthened by the disastrous operation of Law's interconvertible currency scheme and the explosion of the assignats, which represented "the most secure of all possessions, the land on which we "tread," but nevertheless came to be worth no more than their market price as old paper. It has been estimated that one-half the metallic money of France, which is computed at the enormous sum of one thousand million dollars, is constantly absorbed in private hoards. To what extent, under the circumstances we have supposed, coin would be hoarded in this country it is impossible to guess, but there can be no doubt that a large amount of gold and silver would gradually disappear. "Confidence," said Lord Chatham. is a plant of slow growth in an aged bosom." Confidence in paper money will be long in spreading itself from top to bottom through every class, race, and color of the people of

the United States. The second peril to which the convertibility of our paper would be exposed would arise from the tendency of our specie to flow out of the country. The holders of the \$770,000,000 of paper mentioned above, and also the owners of twice as large a sum deposited with banks, bankers, and savings banks, would immediately become vested with the power to demand gold, nor could they be denied without at least a partial suspension of specie payments. The effect of annihilating the gold premium would for the time being have nearly as great an influence on the balance of payments between the United States and the rest of the commercial world as the abolition of the tariff. It would add fifteen per cent to the cost of our exportable articles to the foreigner, and take off thirteen per cent from the cost of foreign goods to our importers, nor is it likely that an equilibrium could be restored without a protracted drain of specie. At the most moderate calculation we think it would not be safe for the Treasury to undertake resumption with the currency at its present volume with less than two hundred and fifty millions in gold and silver. Mr. Tooke, the eminent antagonist of that

party known in England as the "bullionists,"

in regard to the quality of the change which imposed on the Bank of England and other banks of issue by the act of 1844, utterly repudiates all projects for attempting to maintain specie payments without an ample store of specie. In his evidence before the Parliamentary Committee on Banks of Issue in 1840, he referred to Mr. Ricardo's scheme of maintaining a circulation of paper by payments in uncoined gold, in the proportion of one hundred dollars in paper to twelve dollars in bullion, as necessarily involving variations in the rate of interest ranging from three per cent to forty. The justice of that remark has received ample confirmation in specie of the aggregate note circulation has not proved sufficient under the established system of deposit banking either to maintain the convertibility of the paper or to prevent those violent fluctuations in the rate of Interest spoken of by Mr. Tooke. In Great Britain the total circulation of bank notes is about \$220,000,000, and the reserves held in specie by the banks of issue exceed \$140,000,000. The Bank of France now holds over \$300,000,000 in specie, and had in circulation a fortnight ago \$515,000,000 of notes. The Bank of Prussia has \$150,000,000 in specie, and circulates less than \$200,000,000 of notes. In one of Mr. Tooke's earlier works, pub-

lished in 1823, he refers with approbation to the state of the currency in France as "deci-"sive of the great advantages attending a me-"tallic circulation in times of political diffi-"culty and danger." "On no one great occasion," he continues, "did her efforts appear to "be paralyzed, or even restricted, by any de-"rangement of the carrency; and in the two 'instances of her territory being occupied by 'an invading army, there does not appear to have been any material fluctuation in its 'value." And thereupon he proceeds to draw a contrast from the state of things in the United States, which ensued upon the breaking out of the last war with Great Britain, in 1812: "Upon the first pressure of financial difficulty, nearly all the banks, notwithstanding the utmost efforts to contract their paper, 'suspended their payments in specie. And this circumstance was not only felt, in greatly embarrassing the Government of that country in its operations during the re-"mainder of the war, but entailed a very unsettled state of the currency for some years after the termination of host lities." It is a striking confirmation of scientific truth that fifty years later France and the United States have respectively passed through similar experiences with precisely the same results. In France, since the evaporation of the assignats, "every part of the circulation has been satu-"rated with specie." In the United States we have been experimenting with quack currencies ever since the first paper mill and printing press were erected in the colonies, and to all appearances our people are still pursuing the ignis fatuus of cheap money as eagerly as ever. Those who are too miserly or too profligate to buy good clothes must be content to go about in rags.

INSTITUTIONS OR HOMES?

The magazine issued on behalf of the Five Points House of Industry discusses this month the relative influence of home life and of public institutions upon children, a subject worthy the attention of every one concerned in the question of how we shell deal with the what would appear at first sight to be a selfevident fact, that a child is better off in an institution with clean beds, pure air, wholesome food, and a good, clear, moral and religious atmosphere about him, than in the basement or the attic where the wretchedly poor congregate in abject poverty, vice, and misery, and "where," he adds, "all sense of "shame and the soul itself is soon lost." This is a forcible statement, but it is a

statement of only one side of the question. We yield to no reformer as to faith in "pure "air, good food, and a clear moral and re-"ligious atmosphere," but these are not going clothed and well-bred scoundrel would be unknown among us. Some influence must be brought to bear on the child which shall formidable perils. Between hoarding and ex- purify the heart as well as the body, and make of the "moral and religious atmos-"phere" an active principle in his character impelling to right-doing and to right feeling. This element Nature supplies ordinarily by domestic affection. That family must be sunk low in brutality where the mother's love is not a strong lever lifting it perpetually into human feeling and action: the very care which the children of the poor are forced to give to each other, the thousand little daily sacrifices and anxieties of a household (even the household of an attic) unconsciously cultivate the whole range of the child's emotional nature. Now in an institution, however well managed, this element is lacking. The child becomes No. 70 or 80 of a well clad, well drilled multitude; he is nursed by rules, put into a molding machine, so to speak. But the mother touch, the magnetic influence which comes to him personally, and makes this mechanical virtue about him real, dear, a loving thing to him, is lacking.

Truth compels us to say also that institutions are not always well managed; as for instance the model Reformatory School in Philadelphia, cited by us last week, which, under the most eminent and pious of managers, has been made a tread-mitl of oppression and cruelty. In the case of the vicious mother in a basement or attic, only one or two children suffer; but when by mistake an ill-judging or selfish man or woman becomes superintendent of an institution, hundreds of children are maltreated in body and debased in character. Another objection to such institutions also lies in the doubt whether their atmosphere really be either moral or religious; no matter how stringent the rules or watchful the superintendents, the "atmosphere" where large numbers of ignorant and vicious children are herded together is not likely to be pure or elevated in its moral tone.

The question, however, is no longer a matter of speculation, but of facts and statistics. The system of industrial and reformatory schools, which is but a recent experiment in this country, has been thoroughly tried in Great Britain under the most favorable auspices, both of Government support and the watchful superintendence of different religious denominations. So marked has been the illeffects of the lack of domestic affection, or any emotional personal influence to take its place, that the whole system has been denounced in Parliament as a failure. The annual Report of these schools for 1874 adverts to this fact relative to the lives of the children after leaving the schools: "However "outwardly correct the conduct of the boys may be, there is a perceptible hardness, "selfishness, skepticism as to religious "truths, which render them accessible

"proof." A Report made by Government authority upon this very subject pronounces strongly against "an absolutely arti-"ficial system by which all affectional, spon-"taneous influences are shut out." These girls reared by rule, who never, perhaps, had handled or touched a little child, who never had either been kissed or spoken angrily to, come out of the mill " with their whole beings "flattened out;" according to the Report, "they are sullen, stupid, inaccessible to any softening influence." The reason is, the softening influence came too late. We cannot set Nature aside in any case with impunity. The practical conclusion is that in every case where actual vice is not communicated to the child in its home, it should return there every night, a plan which Sheriff Watson, the originator of Industrial Schools, heartily approves. " variably," he says, " the child acts as an unconscious missionary, and carries the principles of cleanliness and virtue to its home, instead of receiving contamination "therefrom." When it is necessary to remove it from its family, let it be placed in another home as soon as practicable. Better run the improbable chance of injustice than miss the wholesome training of individual influences altogether. The best institution only aims to supplement these homes when they are unattainable.

RHETORICAL THERAPEUTICS. He was glum. He was moody. He was mostly silent, but not nice and soft when he did say anything. He was one of your largesouled persons, and they didn't know what to do with him, and he didn't know what to do with his soul, which was too big for his body. They asked him what he thought would do him good under these tremendous circumstances? If he could only tell, they would send out to the shop and buy some of it, or to the neighbors' and borrow a dose of it, and he could take a little of it on going to bed or on rising or before eating, as might seem expedient. Then he laughed them to scorn. Pills he wanted not, nor powders nor potions nor plasters. He was as unreasonable as Macbeth in the play and spoke quite as disrespectfully of physic. Well, what would do him good ? He wasn't sure, he said, but he thought that he would get relief if it were possible, by speaking to 1,000 Sunday-school children or to a large audience on the Fourth of July. As it was impossible to raise the requisite number of children at such short notice, it was concluded to get up a celebration for him, the great and glorious Fourth being close at hand. So they corked up all the physic bottles, and

They engaged the Congregational Church and roped in somebody to read the Declaration of Independence; then they mentioned the matter to all the leading citizens, and begged everybody, for the sake of a fine young man big with a speech, to see to it that he didn't miserably perish for want of an audience. The place was a kind-hearted place, and so when the great anniversary dawned they rang all the bells, and fired a great number of crackers just to get themselves up to the proper pitch for that speech; and then they all went into the church, and the poor invalid made it to them. Did they feel better for it? We do not know. Did he feel better! course he did! When a man is full of sentiments, views, thoughts, feelings, speculations, tropes, metaphors, exhortations, perorations, sublimities, and all sorts of things, he must make a speech or die.

began to raise an audience for the poor man.

there was a row on Mount Olympus? How Jupiter howled and writhed and roared with the most acute headache which ever attacked an Immortal? It was in vain that Hebe, with a bewitching smile, brought to him the necareous cocktail, or that Ganymede begged aim to try a nepenthe sling. "Vulcan's the 'doctor for my money," said His Majesty; bid him come at once, and bring his biggest hammer!" "Smash my head open, you sooty scamp," said Jupiter-Jove, when the lacksmith had arrived. It was done. The satareous cocktail, or that Ganymede begged him to try a nepenthe sling. "Vulcan's the "doctor for my money," said His Majesty; hammer!" "Smash my head open, you blacksmith had arrived. It was done. The sacred cranium was cracked, and out leaped Lady Minerva, with Webster's Unabridged Dictionary in one hand and a lovely olive-branch in the other. 'Tis a cheering and precious myth! When an unfortunate sufferer has wisdom on the brain, it is worse than water if he cannot be delivered of it. Generally, however, he hearers. Anywhere and at any time, and un-

can. The American people are the best of der any circumstances, it is possible to gather together an audience in this much listening land. Ever the froth-talk surges; ever the Congressional rhetoric welters; and though silence be golden, have we not suspended specie payments? Medical science, we are happy to believe, is constartly advancing; and we may live to see Making a Speech invariably prescribed for General Irritability.

Col. A. K. McClure, as a country editor, made The Chambersburg Repository the best known journal in Pennsylvania. The first issue of his new paper, The Philadelphia Times, shows that it is within his power to do as much for it. The paper is typographically handsome, for it is closely modeled on THE TRIB-UNE, and it makes excellent promise of political independence and integrity. There is no finer indication for its future than its remark that "it confidently expects not to deserve the official favors of our existing municipal authorities."

PERSONAL.

The old house in New-Haven which Noah Webster once occupied, and in which Benedict Acnold was married, is being demolished to make reem for a new building. It was built in 1698.

The Tufts College Presidency, it is reported, will be settled by an election within a few days. The choice lies between the Rev. E. H. Capen of Providence, R. I., and the Rev. Smith Dodge of Stamford, Conn., all of the other candidates having withdrawn. The Faculty of the College are unanimously in favor of Mr.

Dr. De Koven's brother, of Chicago, gave this reply to a reporter of The Times of that city, who asked how the Doctor received the bad news about his confirmation as Bishop: "Oh, he doesn't say much about it. He takes it quite good-humoredly and philosophically. I was the sanguine one about it, and he has often cautioned me against being too sanguine of the result. The fact is, the opposition is bound to get up a bug scare, and its members have accomplished a good deal that they wanted to do by crying 'Rome!' It is a long time ago that I first heard such a thing talked about, because of the Doctor's High Church proclivities, and I remember saying to him, 'James, I hear a good deal of talk among some church people about your sympathizing with the Church of Rome. He laughed and said, 'John, there is as much likelihood of my going over to Rome as there is of Chency doing so. People will persist in confounding catholicity with Papacy, when the fact is that the meanings of the two words are as antagonistic as they can well be."

French's bronze statue of the Minute Man often cautioned me against being too sanguine of the

French's bronze statue of the Minute Man of Concord is completed, at the Ames Works, in Calcopee, Mass., and is thus described by The Springfield Republican : "The statue is, of course, of horose measure; somewhat more than seven feet in hight, generously proportioned, and is to be elevated upon a fine pedestal of granite. It represents a young man turning, at the hurrying call of the messenger, from his labors in the field, and instantly ready for duty. His left hand rests a moment on a handle of his abandoned plow across whose upper brace his coat is flung; his right hand grasps the old flint-lock masket; he rests on his left foot, while his light is just leaving the ground behind-the whole attitude indicating a moment's pause, as it to listen. The figure is attired in the traditional Conti-

nental costume, and will preserve its details for future area. It is no ideal face, no countenance or form that would be at nome in other countries, but a thereagh Yankee, that Mr. French has given to immortality. The features are strongly marked, and bear the energy, the self-command, the ready shrewdness, the furmediate decision, and, above all, the air of treedom, that belong to the New-England face. The frame is stalwart, the shoulders squarely held, the muscles of the bared fornarmathe one that leans strongly on the plow, the one that strongly grasps the musket—are tense and unneumbered by flubby flesh; the great velus stand knotted on the stremuous hands. The man is alive from head to foot, and indeed we know not where there is better represented the momentary pause of vigorous action than in this noble statue."

Lisbon, March 14 .- Mr. Benjamin Moran, the new United States Minister to Portugal, has arrived i

BERLIN, March 14.-Herr Kosiolek, formerly editor of The Germania, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment. He has fled from Germany. Washington, March 14.-The First Secretary of the Spanish Delegation in Washington, Schor Don Luis de Potestad, will soon visit Spain with his family on a leave of absence,

WASHINGTON, March 14 .- Gen. Henningson, well known in connection with Gen. Walker and the Nicaragua flibustering expedition, is dangerously all at his residence in this city.

Paris, March 14.-The Marquis de Clermont-Tonnerre, formerly Second Secretary of the French Le. gation at Washington, but now Pirst Secretary of the Logation at St. Patersburg, has received the Cross of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Mr. W. W. Armstrong of The Cleveland Plain Dealer says he is not a candidate for the Cierkship of the next House of Representatives.

Iowa seems to be swarming with candidates for Senator Wright's seat in the United States Senate. The more prominent aspirants are Congressmen James F. Wilson and Kasson, Gov. Carpenter, ex-Gov. Kirk-wood, and ex-Senator Harian.

The Cincinnati Democrats gave this little, indersement of Gov. Allen while they were nominating city officers the other day: "We are in favor of a unanimous renomination by the Democratic party. next Fall, of our able and eloquent Governor, William Allen, and believe with him we can be tramphantive

This brief and solemn dialogue between two of the country's most devoted patriots is said, by the Washington correspondent of The B ston Advertiser, to have taken place in the United States Senate at the close of Senator Caristiancy's speech on Louisiana: "As Mr. Christiancy ceased speaking, Mr. Logan leaned over his desk and said to Mr. Bontwell: 'That man has gone over to the Democrats.' 'No,' replied Bontwell, 'he had gone over before.'"

Now that the later returns from New-Hampshire show that neither party has much cause for cla tion over the election there, the journals of both parties are talking more sound sense concerning their future than they have indulged in for a long time. The Republican papers are especially sensible in this respect. Thus The St. Louis Democrat says: " The unloading must continue. Unworthy men must be tossed overboard. Unjust or unsafe measures must be repudiated. An honorable, peaceful and states manlike policy must be urged by all the means which the party yet has at command. Its press must faithfully and fearlessly represent the opinions of its best elements. Its conventions in the several States must speak frankly, and nominate wisely. These steps are for the Republican party no longer merely desirable; they are necessary. Its very existence depends upon a certain measure of confidence in its disposition and ability to effect reforms which the people have plainly demanded. If it fails to which the people have plainly demanded. If it falls to show the disposition it will be beaten. If it falls to inspire conflictace in its ability to succeed, it will fail, Many thousands of voters who desire practical reforms above all things, if they become convinced that the Republican party cannot succeed, will attach themselves to the better element of Democrats and endeavor to secure with them control of the Democratic organization."

A noticeable characteristic of the discussion of Presidential candidates, which has become quite active since Congress adjourned, is the complete climination of President Grant's name from the list of possible nominees. The Republican journals especially diseass the question without any reference to him whatever, Thus The St. Paul Press, anost devoted Adminis-tration journal \$478; "The Hou. James G. Biaine, sete Speaker of the House of Representatives, wants to be the next Republican caudidate for President. So does old Ben. Wade. Also Henry Wilson. Likewise Morton. Idem. Conkling, Carpenter, Elibu Washburne, and some others. Binine now seems the likeliest of the lot to win the prize, and for that reason is not likely to win it at all. He is able, popular, ambitious, understood to be in training for the succession, and this is enough to combine all Does the reader remember how one morning other ambitious aspirants against him. Who will be the candidate depends much on the course of political events in the coming year. If there is a marked substdence of the negro and kindred agitations, financial and omical questions will resume their prominence; and then it is not improbable that Bristow may loom up as a candidate. If the South shall keep alive the negro

OBITUARY.

NATHANIEL B. BROWNE.

Nathaniel B. Browne, who died in Philadelphia, was for many years President of the Fidelity Safe and Trust Company of that city, which he was instrumental in founding several years ago. Mr. Browne served several terms in the Pennsylvania State Legislature, and was formerly Postmaster of Philadelphia.

OBITUARY NOTES.

READING, Penn., March 14 .- John Hoff, a muent banker of tors city, died to-day, aged 76 years, READING, Penn., March 14.-Ex-Sheriff Germant died to-day at his residence in this county in the

NEW-ORLEANS, March 14.-Richard W. Milter, Collector of Customs at Brashoar, a Knight Templar, ex-officer of a Manne regiment, and said to haxe been one of the original discoverers of gold in Austra-na, died here just night from an overdose of laudanum.

A CONSCITUTIONAL PROBLEM.

THE ALLEGED BREAK IN THE OFFICE OF PRESIDENT. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR; The apparent discovery of The Springfield Republican, that the President pro. tem. of the United States Senate will be President of the United States for 24 hours, in March, 1877, is not novel, so it cannot be patented. During the campaign of 1848, several newspaper

articles appeared on this same subject; some editors affirming that for the 24 hours between Sunday, March 4, 1849, and Monday, March 5, when the new President would be inaugurated, the country would be without? President. Others took the ground that has now been taken by The Republican, that the office necessarily de volved upon the President of the Senate. Others, foolishly, asserted that the reason why the 4th of March succeeding a "leap year" was chosen for inaugurating Presidents, by the fathers of the Republic, was because it would occur on Sunday only once in a period of 400 years! Why such a statement should have been made is wholly inexplicable. Those old enough to know better must have forgotion what had occured in our history less than 30 years prior thereto. Those who were

tory less than 30 years prior thereto. Those who were too young to remember could, certainly, have become properly informed.

Inauguration day, March 4, 1821, cecurred on Sanday. President Monroe remained to office till his successor was sworn in. As he was, his own successor, some may say that it would have been different if the case had been otherwise; but that could not after the case. If his first term ended, absolutely, on the 4th of March, and his second, as all will agree, only began on the 5th, he had no more right to remain in office during the intervening 2s hours than would any other citizen. At that time Chief Justice Marchail law, that the President not only could but must remain in office till his successor was duly inaugurated.

not only could but must remain in office till his successor was duly inaugurated.

In the year 1849 inauguration day again occurred on Sanday. The outgoing President was James K Polk. The incoming official was Gen. Taylor. On that occasion, as previously, the retiring officer remained in the position until after the imauguration of his successor, inauguration day will natan occur on Sunday in the year 1877. Then, as heretofore, the President whose term expires will inserely remain in the position till Monday the 5th, till his successor is sworn into office. I have before me as almana for 700 years, from Jan. 1, 1401, until Dec. 31, 2100. By it I see that the imauguration hour set for the 4th of March will hereafter occur on Sunday in the following years: 1877, 1217, 1945, 1973, 2001, 2229, 2057, and 2085.

Brookiyn, March 8, 1875.

ARGUMENTS FROM THE IELEGRAPH TREASURY.

A proposition is before the Legislature to abolish telegraph poles in the city. The idea is a good one, for the present obstruction and appearance effered by the forest of poles strikes everybody as being out rageous. We do not imagine the built in the Legislature will amount to anything, becomes the telegraph companies have so many arguments with which to defeat the measure.